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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

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[a1623] **WM. FARMER,**
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Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [29]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 4th 1909.

The list of ministerial changes at Peking is by no means likely to end with the dismissal of YUAN SHI-KAI. None of the ministers appointed to high office by the late Emperor Dowager have earned themselves a shadow reputation than CHEN PI, head of the Board of Posts and Communications; and there are not a few who will feel easier at learning that he is already the subject of a Board of Enquiry. CHEN PI is the officer whose particular object of dislike has been the Maritime Customs; and who, under the pretence of patriotism, has been seeking to undermine its utility and integrity. Another institution which has incurred his particular displeasure is the Imperial Post Office, and here, the institution being of comparatively recent growth, he conceived that the task of upsetting an undertaking only just beginning to be a source of profit to the Government would be a fairly easy task. He, too, it was who by the introduction of a man known to be utterly worthless, and who was known also to have paid heavily for the appointment, to the chief directorship of the Northern Railways, brought about the resignation of Mr. KINDER, who as Engineer-in-Chief had not only constructed, but had brought to be a valuable asset the Railways of North China. Unfortunately under the utterly corrupt administration that came into power during the later period of the late Emperor CHU HI, CHEN PI, managed to get into his hands the Telegraph Administration, so that practically he held

in his hands almost the most important of the administrative departments of the Empire. While outwardly posing as a patriot, desirous of restoring to China the administration of all the departments of State, those better acquainted with the internal position of affairs knew him as a man utterly corrupt, even in the corrupt crowd that surrounded the late Regency; and recognised in his schemes to get rid of every capable foreigner in the Imperial Service simply an outward sign of the irrepressible greed which was the really actuating motive of all his assumed patriotism. Writing in last October, ere yet there was any symptom of the coming change in the Regency, Dr. MORRISON, the well-informed correspondent of the Times, did not hesitate to speak of him as the "Corrupt Minister CHEN PI." He, in fact, belonged to that utterly worthless class of ministers, whom the late Dowager, acting under the inspiration of her favourite eunuch, LI LIENTING, loved to have around her, and who acted as sponges to suck up the life-blood of the State, to be eventually squeezed out and squandered in the unmentionable debaucheries of the Court.

An anecdote, which, if not true, is *ben trovato*, is told of how CHEN PI himself became the means of exposing to the new REGENT the utterly unprincipled character of the man. In conversation with the REGENT he spoke of the necessity of having a new and suitable Palace erected for His Imperial Highness: "But how much will it cost?" said the REGENT. "A million taels," glibly replied the minister, who saw in the event a safe means of adding to his ill-gotten gains. "A million taels! and the Empire already groaning under its burdens; we must have something more modest," "Your Imperial Highness need have no fear, I have already provided the money," was the reply. The REGENT pricked his ears; whence came the million taels? The result was that CHEN PI's audience was closed, and a commission of enquiry instituted to examine into the methods of the Office. Any way, it is officially announced that CHEN PI, having been denounced for peculation in his office, as well as for receiving bribes, the Grand Secretary SUN KIANAI, and the Grand Councillor NA TURU have been appointed a Commission to ascertain the facts of the case, and enquire into the working of the Department. Of course, Commissions of Enquiry have before this been accessible to such methods as have been familiar to CHEN PI, and CHEN has been endeavouring, till the affair has become a public scandal even in Peking, to make friends of the mammoth of unrighteousness; but CHEN'S own indiscreet attempt to bring the REGENT himself within his "sphere of influence" has rendered practically impossible his whitewashing. Not unnaturally there is much fluttering about the dovecots of the Capital, and the curtains of the Palace of Iniquity are already trembling. But it is not to be expected that the powers of darkness will willingly submit to the new regime:

Is this the region, this the seat
That we must change for heaven? This
mournful gloom
For that celestial light? Be it so, since he
Who now is sovereign can dispose and bid
What shall be right; further from him is best.
But, as the poet says: "Better to reign in
hell than serve in heaven." All the powers
of the reactionaries, and they are still not
few, are being summoned to make one last
stand before the old edifice goes down. By
an observant witness the present state of
Peking is described as that of the earth
when for a time the devil had been cast out,
and had come down, "having great wrath,"
because he knew that he hath but a little
time. The whole city has, according to this
statement, been turned into one den of cor-
ruption, wherein each and every is seeking
to make best use of his remaining term to
turn into his own net what yet remains
to be gathered of the harvest. At the
moment, in fact, the issues of good and
evil for China are already in the assay-
ing crucible, and much depends upon the
result whether China is to be restored
to her pristine influence, or whether,
like other decayed Powers, she is
to sink for ever into oblivion. In his
present course, there is little doubt, the
REGENT has found himself materially
strengthened by the influence for good of
a present EMPRESS DOWAGER, who in all
her troubles seems to have loyally stood
by her late husband. Although no relation,
except through the accident of her marriage
to the late EMPEROR, of his successor and
adopted son on the uneasy throne of China,
the EMPRESS DOWAGER has been called
through that accident, to take the place of
mother to the infant who now occupies that
throne. But though she has never per-
mitted herself to be tempted into the stormy
path of politics, she seems all through to
have acted the part of consoling angel to

her bitterly wronged husband, and to have
been a silent, but by no means unympa-
thetic sharer of his views. With a like
abdication of self, she has willingly accepted
the onerous task of guardian forced upon
her by her duty to her late lord; but has
declared her intention of keeping herself
entirely aloof from politics as such. At the
same time she has not failed to urge upon
her brother-in-law his duty as younger
brother, towards her late husband's memory,
nor to point out to him that his own safety,
equally with the good of the Empire,
demands that he should not hesitate in the
course he has adopted. From all this it
will readily be seen that the task of the new
REGENT is one beset with difficulties and
dangers, and will require all the energies of
his life to be devoted to the task of clearing
out the stall of corruption bequeathed to
him by the late Regency. That there are
amongst the rising generation of officials
many with whom the interests of the
Empire weigh heavy, and who are prepared
to sacrifice themselves in the effort to restore
the lost prestige of China, is an undeniable
fact; but it is also a fact that the best have
been deliberately crushed out during the
recent reign of terror; and that not the least
trying task incumbent on the REGENT will
be that of discovering them and bringing
them to the front. But it is also a fact that
of those brought near him at present, many,
if not the majority, are such as CHEN PI,
and will require weeding out with a firm
yet impartial hand. This will probably
prove the hardest task of all. A century of
corrupt and feeble government, such as
China has had to pass through, cannot but
have sunk deep into the foundation of
society; and it will require the strongest of
wills and the ablest of counsels to place
China on a basis, whence unencumbered she
may be able to work out her own salvation.

Admiral Lambton paid an official visit to
Macao yesterday on H. M. S. *Alacrity*.

The bulletin issued yesterday stated that Her
Excellency Lady Lugard continued to show
slight improvement.

The Court of Directors of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation now includes
the name of Mr. H. A. Sells.

Mr. J. H. Scott head of the firm of Messrs
Butterfield and Swire, left Shanghai on the 30th
ult. for Hankow on route to Peking.

A Haiphong contemporary states that the
Governor-General of Indo-China intends shortly
to go to Yunnan to formally open the railway to
Mengtze.

The Chinese Government are reported to have
engaged for six years three American financial
experts, Messrs. Hatch, Galloway, and Grant,
who are at present devising means for an issue
of Chinese Imperial money, both in bank notes
and coinage.

A Japanese paper reports that Messrs.
Samuel and Co. are preparing to establish
a large bank with a capital of one million
pounds sterling. The object of the proposed
bank is said to be principally undertake foreign
loans for Japanese.

To-day at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, the
first of three sister ships, built to the order
of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, is to be launched.
These ships are to be 6,000 tons gross and to
have a displacement of 11,500 tons. *Tigoma-
Maru* is the name to be given the ship launched
to-day.

"China's Holy Land" is the subject of this
evening's lecture at the Union Church Literary
Club. The lecturer, Dr. C. K. Edmunds, of
the Canton College, is a well known lecturer and
a description of his recent tour across S. W.
Shantung is looked forward to with much
interest. The lecture will be illustrated with
line light views and the public are cordially
invited to attend.

The Government, says *Chinese Public Opinion*,
intends to start compulsory education in the
Metropolis next Spring, but the Board of Educa-
tion finds that there are serious financial
difficulties in the way, as there are some 148,000
houses in Peking and, assuming each house to
send one child to school and each school to hold
100 children, over one thousand schools would
be required.

A Naval and Military festival service is to
be held at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong
on Tuesday next at 9 p.m. when a sermon will be
preached by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of
Victoria. By kind permission of Lt.-Col.
Beard, D.S.O., and the Officers, the Band of
The Buffs play in addition to the Cathedral
Organ. A collection will be made on behalf
of The Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association.

Mrs. Beatrice Manrick Anderson and Mr.
Walter George Stevenson, now of Manila, were
married at Christ Church, Yokohama, on the
25th ult. The preliminary ceremony took place
at the British Consulate General, Mr. John
Carey Hall, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, performing
the ceremony. The witnesses were: the
bride's brother-in-law, Mr. H. D. Jones,
Manager of the Yokohama branch of the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and
Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Ambassador to Japan.

The annual Devotion Dinner in Hongkong
is announced for Saturday the 13th inst.

Writing to the Shanghai papers Mr. B.
Farone, Acting Consul-General for Italy at that
port, says:—H. E. Tuan Fang notified me, some
days ago, how deeply he sympathized with the
Italian people in the immense disaster which
occurred in Sicily and Calabria and wishing to
contribute towards the relief of the sufferers he
had started a subscription amongst his col-
leagues, Viceroy and Governors of the various
provinces of China. The result of this is that
Tls. 42,000 and \$30,000 were subscribed; of this
\$10,000 have already been handed over to the
Italian Consul-General in Hongkong and the
balance will duly be paid here to me.

Dr. Peter Quincy, third son of Mr. William
Quincy, (formerly Inspector of Police for the
Native City and a well-known resident of
Shanghai and at present superintendent of the
Governor's Police at Chinanfu) has been
appointed Resident Surgeon at the new
hospital on the Chinese Bund, Shanghai. Dr.
Quincy is a graduate of the Hongkong
Medical College and was formerly health officer
of the Sanitary Department at Chinanfu. Mr.
William Quincy himself is at present in
Shanghai on three months' leave of absence
from Chinanfu. He has had strong inducements
held out to him to join the Taotai's police
there, but he feels that after 39 years' unbroken
police service he is justified in refusing to take
the field unless the Taotai gives him a free hand
to reorganize the force.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

The Swatow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily
News*, writing on developments at that port,
says:—The Imperial Customs' ground is being
rapidly occupied with houses built for the
foreign staff. Mr. S. H. Harris, the late Com-
missioner, who is now at Kowloon, will long be
remembered as the 'Building Commissioner'.
A new Post Office, new examination shed, new
houses for the Harbour master, and the outdoor
staff, a new signal tower, and a new steam
laundry, are monuments to his professional zeal,
and his care for the comfort of his subordinates.
In a short time the service will have a complete
and self-contained plant, the result of his
forethought and broad views. At the back Swatow
is extending rapidly along the deep creek.
Godowns are being erected, and new streets
formed, not in bewildering variety as in the old
days, but on a system, controlled by the police,
and here again the hand of the late Com-
missioner is seen. A Commissioner can do
much to secure harmony of aim among the
landholders in such a place as this, and he
soured it. We want now a leader who will
persuade the Chinese into a national system of
municipal government which will enlist the
help, and so the contributors of the foreign
community.—*Yokohama Spec.*

Mr. John Noble, of Messrs. Armstrong,
Whitworth & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the
well known shipbuilders and gunmakers, is on
a visit to Japan accompanied by Mrs. Noble.
Mr. Noble came out via Siberia joining his wife
on board a N. D. Lloyd steamer in China. Mr.
John Noble has come out to inspect the new
steel works at Muroran, a joint enterprise of
his firm and Vickers, Sons & Maxim and the
Hokkaido-Tanoko Kisen Kaisha. He will shortly
be joined by Mr. Albert Vickers who, by the
way, was recently elected Master Cutler of
Sheffield. The new works will shortly be
started and will be devoted to the production of
high-class steel for gun forgings, etc. It will
be under the direction of experts from the
Imperial Japanese Navy with the assistance
of specialists from the English works. Mr.
Noble will also inspect the Explosive Factory
at Hiratsuka, which is just starting the manu-
facture of cordite for the Japanese Govern-
ment. These works have been built by Arm-
strong, Whitworth & Co. in conjunction with
the Nobel Explosive Co. of Ardeer, Scotland.
In both the above cases the Japanese Govern-
ment is pledged to support the enterprise by
the purchase of a certain quantity of the
output annually.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

After the day's work there is nothing like a
little relaxation, and this is to be found in
Harmston's tent at Causeway Bay in the shape
of unalloyed enjoyment. Changes are con-
tinually made in the excellent programme, and
always for the better. The performances of
the acrobatic dogs owned by the Circus
have already been mentioned, with the ex-
ception of the little fox terrier who loops
the loop. The feat of this wonderful
little animal requires to be seen to be appreciated.
In Mr. Almer's, Harmston's have a wire
walker second to none who have appeared in the
East, while the jockey acts of Mr. W. G. Harm-
ston are improving nightly. His wonderful
somersault act is a sight worth seeing,
and so is the display of the clever Frantz
Troupe. It is also interesting to watch the
beautiful but treacherous tigers on the triangle,
or dining amicably with bears. The
Emmanuel's earn endless applause for the music
which they draw from various unimpaired in-
struments, while the clowns strike a new well
of mirth-moving anecdotes nightly. Last, but
not least, the renowned William Schultz causes
the public to marvel at his daring in looping
the loop, and the hearty greeting which he is
always accorded will be intensified to-night,
the first occasion on which he will loop the open
loop.

LONDON'S CHRISTMAS MAELS.

The postal traffic at Christmas was excep-
tionally heavy. At St. Martin's-le-Grand about
70,000,000 letters, cards, and newspapers were
dealt with—about 20,000,000 in excess of the
ordinary number. At Mount Pleasant the
number of parcels handled was the highest on
record. During the week 2,295,321 parcels
were dealt with.

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Mr. W. H. Taft and party who are
at Panama have reported that they are
thoroughly satisfied with the progress
made in the construction of the Canal
and recommend that the original plans
be maintained.

The Chief Engineer says that vessels
will be able to pass through the canal
by January 1st, 1915.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The French Chamber of Deputies
has adopted the Bill providing for the
raising of the Indo-Chinese loan of
58,000,000 francs for the Yunnan
railway.

REORGANISATION OF THE
FRENCH NAVY.

LONDON, February 3rd.

M. Picard, the French Minister of
Marine has presented to the French
Cabinet a statement in which pro-
posals are submitted for the reorgani-
sation of the Navy.

It is understood that the proposals
involve an expenditure of 222 million
francs.

H. E. TANG SHAO YI.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Sir Edward Grey, the British
Minister for Foreign Affairs, received
H. E. Tang Shao Yi at the Foreign
Office.

THE UNITED STATES AND
OPIUM.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The United States Senate has passed
a Bill prohibiting the importation
of opium except for medical purposes.

HOW TO WALTZ.

BY THE CHAMPION DANCER.

"The waltz will never die out, for it is the
most perfect and graceful of all dances."
This is the opinion of Mr. George Maher,
who is reputed to be the champion ball-room
dancer of the world, and whom Mr. George
Edwardes has engaged to appear in the third
act of "The Merry Widow" at Daly's Theatre
about a week hence.

"Although Vienna is the home of the waltz,
and although it is my native town, I do not
think that the Viennese are by any means per-
fect waltzers," Mr. Maher told a newspaper
representative recently.

"They lift their feet off the ground far too
much, and cannot resist jumping up and down.
In my opinion the Americans and Parisians are
now the best waltzers in the world."

"I have had no opportunity of seeing English
people at private dances, but the few I have
seen on the Riviera dance to very quick time
and turn very rapidly."

"To dance the waltz as it should be danced
the gliding motion known as the Boston should
be employed, and the lady instead of placing her
hand on her partner's shoulders should place it
firmly between his shoulders, using the same
firm hold as his."

"The clasped hands should be held at the
greatest possible distance from the body, and
the arms should not be bent."

"Those who say music is the basis of the waltz,
with Miss Gable Bay, who, by the way, is a
wonderfully graceful dancer, will soon be able
to learn the steps."

Mr. Maher, who is an ex-Austrian cavalry
officer, is a large, powerfully built man, but
those who have watched him dance declare he is
as light as a feather in his movements. He has
had a remarkable career. He is of his accom-
plishments is animal train, and he was the
first trainer to induce a lion to ride round a ring
on a horse's back.

He is also a fine singer, and has toured
America in musical plays.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—The barometer has
fallen considerably over the Kuroshio and S.W.
Japan, and risen moderately over Central China.
Another depression has developed over the
Eastern Sea to the West of the Loochoos. It
will probably move towards N.E.
Pressure is highest over the Yangtze valley.
The monsoon will probably freshen in the
Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China
Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (N. to N.E. winds,
freshening; fair.) Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Formosa and
Lamook. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Formosa and
Hainan. Same as No. 1.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Prins Sigismund* which left
here on Saturday, the 30th ult. at 7 p.m., has
arrived at Manila on the 2nd inst. at 6 a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CANTON FIRE.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of this date you
notice under the caption "The Holocaust at
Canton" the following:—"The fire originated,
it is said, through the lighting of one of the
kerosene lamps on the Kiteon System on board
the Tsai Kee flower boat; the flare caught some
of the upper woodwork &c."

Such a statement, if true, is calculated to do
damage to the good name of the Kiteon Light
and we should therefore like to know where you
obtained the information and what proof, if any,
you have that there is a grain of truth in it.

The Kiteon Light is used in every quarter
of the Globe; there are hundreds of thousands in
use at the present time and there has never been
an accident as far as we are aware. There is no
"flame" further than that given off by the
spirits of wine on the torch used to heat the
vapour tube, and very great carelessness would
have to be displayed before an accident could
happen from such a cause.

The Chinese in Canton have been making
crude imitations of the Kiteon lamps, and, if a
flower boat had one of these badly-made articles
on board, we can quite understand that an acci-
dent might occur as the Chinese-made oil tanks
are not strong enough to withstand the pressure
to which they are subjected.

We have no hesitation in stating that the
Kiteon system is one of the safest if not the
safest Lighting System in existence at the
present day, and we would ask you to kindly
give publicity to this letter.—We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited.

[The paragraph in question was inserted as
received from our Canton correspondent and we
are unable to state at present from what source
he obtained his information as to the origin of
the fire. We have had an opportunity of seeing a
Kiteon lamp in use, and the process of lighting
it, at Messrs. Dodwell & Co's office, and have no
hesitation in endorsing the statement made in
the above letter as to the safety of the system.
No danger whatever is to be apprehended from
the use of the genuine Kiteon lamp, but crude
and fraudulent imitations of the system such as
are sold at Canton and in certain other Chinese
cities are possibly very unsafe, and assuming it
to be a fact that the fire was caused by a lamp
"on the Kiteon system," it can confidently be
said that it was not a lamp manufactured by the
Kiteon Company.—Ed.]

THE RECENT ARMED ROBBERIES.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the
perpetrators of the numerous armed robberies
which have been reported of late are falling into
the hands of the vigilant police.

Two arrests have been made in connection
with the armed robbery which occurred at No.
2, Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, in which a
number of women were bound and gagged. The
men arrested have admitted stealing from the
premises, but stated that they did not go there
to commit armed robbery.

In connection with the armed robbery on the
border at Santin, Sergeant Cooper has been
successful in making an arrest. The man was
charged at the Magistracy yesterday, and the
hearing of the case was adjourned.

In the burglary at Yau-mai which brought
about the death of Lance-Sergeant Mills three
more men have been captured. They were placed
before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy
yesterday and remanded till Friday, when they
will appear in Court with the other men arrested
in connection with this affair, to answer to the
charge of murder.

Two men arrested in connection with the
Mantakok "hold up," and a man and a woman
who were detained on a charge of receiving the
stolen property, will appear before the Court a
week hence.

The factious robbers who called on a party
of New Year Celebrants in a shop in Kwai Wa
Lane, Central District, and after tendering the
compliments of the season covered the inmates
with revolvers or threatened them with knives,
have also been apprehended, and will appear
before the Court shortly.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.
The text of the Treaty concluded between the
United Kingdom, China, and Tibet relative to
the trade of Tibet has just been published. The
new regulations ensure for British subjects in
Tibet liberty to deal in kind or in money, to sell
their goods to whomsoever they please, to
purchase native commodities from whomsoever
they please, to hire transport of any kind, and to
conduct in general their business transaction in
conformity with local usage and without any
unnecessary restrictions or oppressive measures
whatever. China engages to arrange effective
police measures at the mart and along the route
to the mart. Great Britain undertakes to
withdraw the trade agents' guards at the mart,
and to station no troops in Tibet, so as to
remove all cause for suspicion and disturbance
among the inhabitants.

It is further provided that in the event of
disputes arising at the marts between British
subjects and persons of Chinese and Tibetan
nationalities, they shall be referred into and
settled in personal conference between the
British trade agent at the nearest mart and the
Chinese and Tibetan authorities of the
Judicial Court at the mart, the object of
personal conference being to ascertain
facts and to do justice. Where there is a
discrepancy of view the law of the country to
which the defendant belongs shall guide. In
any of such mixed cases the officer, or officers,
of the defendant's nationality shall preside at the
trial, the officer, or officers, of the plaintiff's
country merely attending to watch the course of
the trial. All questions in regard to rights,
whether of property or person, arising between
British subjects shall be subject to the juris-
diction of the British authorities.

The Tibetan authorities, in obedience to the
instructions of the Peking Government, having
a strong desire to reform the judicial system of
Tibet, and to bring it into accord with that of
Western nations, Great Britain agrees to
relinquish her rights of extra-territoriality in
Tibet whenever such rights are relinquished in
China, and when she is satisfied that the state
of the Tibetan laws and the arrangements for
their administration and other considerations
warrant her in so doing.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, February 3rd.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE PEAK MURDER APPEAL.

Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared to appeal against the finding of the jury in the Peak Murder case on the ground that the evidence had not been translated to the prisoners. The Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared as respondent.

Mr. Calhoun said the point was whether the jury were entitled to give their verdict on evidence which had been left to them, and which had not been translated to the prisoners. Evidence was given by fourteen witnesses for the prosecution, four of whom gave their evidence in English and ten in Panti.

The Attorney-General—I desire at once to intervene and say I don't admit any of this. It should have been stated on affidavit.

The Chief Justice—I don't see the necessity for an affidavit.

Mr. Calhoun said the English evidence was not translated into Panti to the prisoners, neither was the evidence of the ten Panti witnesses. The Chinese detective who arrested the second prisoner admitted in his evidence that he did not tell the accused what he was charged with, remarking that he only spoke Panti, and the prisoner, being a Hoklo, would not understand more than two words in ten. Counsel submitted that a prisoner could not be convicted on anything but legal evidence; that was the only evidence the law allowed to be left to a jury. In a civil action admissions could be made by counsel and by the parties so as to dispense with strictly legal evidence, but in a criminal case it was clearly laid down that no admissions could be made at all.

The Chief Justice—In felony?

Mr. Calhoun—I will go as far as I can. Proceeding, Counsel said the reason for this was that before 1835 counsel were not allowed to appear on behalf of prisoners in felony cases, therefore all the evidence had to be given strictly. He submitted that the alteration in the law which allowed Counsel to appear for prisoners in felony cases had not made any alteration in the law of evidence.

The Chief Justice—Do you mean to say prisoners were not allowed to retain counsel?

Mr. Calhoun—They were allowed to retain them, but counsel could not examine or address the Court. Continuing, counsel submitted that all the evidence left to a jury must be evidence which the prisoner had heard or, if deaf and dumb, which had been communicated to him by signs. Whether a prisoner was defended by counsel or not it was just as necessary that the evidence should be translated to him. A prisoner had always been entitled to make a statement, and it was impossible for a prisoner to make an adequate statement unless he heard what the evidence was against him. Another reason was that he could not assist his counsel in the cross-examination unless the evidence was translated at the time. The ordinances out here, when a case came before the magistrate, decided that evidence must be, when necessary, translated to a prisoner. Mr. Calhoun submitted that neither counsel for a prisoner or a prisoner could waive any irregularity as to the admission of evidence. If any evidence was left to the jury which ought not to have been left to them, the verdict ought to be quashed.

The Attorney-General submitted that this was not a question of law within the meaning of the section. Section 78 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of 1899 said a judge, might, in his discretion, reserve for the consideration of the Full Court any question of law which might arise on the trial of any indictment.

The Chief Justice—What is this, if it is not a question of law?

The Attorney-General—A question of procedure or practice. The Attorney-General then proceeded to point out to the Lordships what had been held not to be questions of law. The prisoners in the case, he said, were not in any respect prejudiced or prejudicial. In the Colony where he last served there were four languages used in the Courts, and it was not the practice to interpret the evidence.

The Chief Justice—If we decide against you in this case I may say that the Courts in the other Colony will follow our practice.

The Attorney-General—I doubt it.

The Chief Justice—If we have an empire of races of many nationalities we must have a procedure—if we are going to hang anyone—that is just.

The Attorney-General—My learned friend has not cited to your Lordships any real authority to show that the fact of counsel representing the prisoners does not avail in favour of the prosecution.

The Chief Justice—Is not this just the same as if the prisoners were absent? They must be present at the trial. Apart from the authorities, would you contend that this case could have been maintained if the prisoners were not represented by counsel?

The Attorney-General—That is extremely doubtful.

The Chief Justice—That is the only point we are doubtful of.

The Attorney-General—There is nothing in the law that I can discover which requires evidence to be interpreted.

The Chief Justice—It amounts to this: if the evidence is not interpreted, why should the prisoners be present. The law says they must be present, and the reason of the law is that they should hear and understand what is going on. If they don't hear and understand, they might as well be absent.

The Attorney-General—Counsel was instructed in this case through a solicitor and through an interpreter. I submit it is not a case in which any hardship has been inflicted. It is

simply a case of irregularity in the procedure, and this provision in the law does not authorize, as the Imperial Act does, a new trial. It requires that the conviction should be either affirmed or set aside.

The Chief Justice—What is the law? If the conviction is quashed, could they be tried again? The Attorney-General—I should say not, but I am not prepared to say that I should not try them again.

The Chief Justice—It seems to me that quashing a conviction means there is no conviction.

The Attorney-General—The traditional practice of the Court has been followed in this matter—the practice which the late Court interpreter, Mr. Li Hong Mi, stated in his affidavit, has prevailed since he has been here.

The Chief Justice—Not since I have been here. In the first murder trial I conducted, I ordered the procedure to be altered.

The Court reserved its decision.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Re Chan Yuen Shan ex parte Chan King Po. In this appeal Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the judgment creditor, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. Almada and Smith) for the petitioning creditor.

Sir Henry Berkeley told the Court this was an appeal from a decision of the Chief Justice on a question of jurisdiction arising on a bankruptcy petition. The matter was argued before the Chief Justice in the Court below, and he had some hesitation in bringing the matter again by way of appeal, but did so because the matter was one of considerable difficulty and because the Chief Justice had mentioned "that it was by no means clear", although he arrived ultimately at a decision. The question here was whether by certain acts or certain conduct, in certain premises, with regard to certain property which was being sold, the debtor had made that place a place of business. He thought the determination of this Court would depend entirely upon the view the Court was inclined to take of the evidence as to the acts of the debtor and the place where those acts were performed. He submitted that the premises of the Kwong Man firm could not be found to be a place of business by implication, but by direct evidence only.

Mr. Pollock contended that the premises of the Kwong Man here were a place of business.

After argument their Lordships reserved their decision.

SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The report for the year 1908 is as follows:—

The Council began to lay before the ratepayers the following report for the year 1908, with the accounts duly audited, and to submit estimates for 1909.

Revenue.—The sum of \$26,723.56 has been collected during the year, including \$449.31, interest on the Council's fixed deposit which is added to the deposit note, being \$2,238.93 more than was collected during 1907 and \$1,810.56 more than the estimate.

Expenditure.—The sum of \$21,488.36 has been expended on all accounts, which is \$1,768.36 more than the estimate. The financial position of the Council is clearly shown by the accounts and statement herewith presented.

Police.—The force has been augmented and now consists of Superintendent Brimble, Sergeant-Interpreter Ah-Yau, three Chinese Sergeants and 24 Chinese Constables. The Force has worked satisfactorily throughout and is considered adequate for the present requirements of the Concession. The Police of the French Concession have afforded every assistance when desired.

There were 232 cases dealt with during the year, of which 17 were larceny, 36 larceny or detentions, 106 breaches of bye-laws and 73 petty misdemeanours.

As the Council is not empowered to grant pensions to its employees, it was decided to take out a 15 year Tontine life insurance policy in favour of Superintendent Brimble, the annual cost of which will figure under police pay in future.

Canal.—Licences were issued to 750 boats of different grades, bringing in a sum of \$3,046. It has not been found expedient to undertake dredging operations, as recommended by the previous Council, owing to possible impending alterations in connection with the Chinese Bunding scheme.

Bridge.—This will require to be colour-washed, but otherwise is in good order.

Lighting.—Considerable improvement in the lighting of the Concession has been made and the existing agreement with the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., works satisfactorily.

The slightly enhanced cost, as shown in the accounts, is explained by one or two additional lamps, as also by the inclusion of the December 1907 bill, making 13 months in all, in this year's expenditure.

Garden.—This is in good order and the lawn has been used occasionally for croquet, but will require both attention and time before it will be advisable to use it regularly.

Roads.—Some stretches are in want of repair and some additional pathways will soon have to be made. The total expenditure under this heading amounts to \$1,772.30, which includes road-cleaning.

Bund.—Pointing is necessary and the outgoing Council has called for estimates. This should be taken in hand immediately as the low winter tides facilitate the work. Some damage was caused by the serious typhoon experienced on 27th/28th July, when three river gunboats and many native craft were blown ashore.

Several of the oldest Banyan trees were uprooted, but the total damage done was covered by an expenditure of \$772.86.

The attention of the Harbour Authorities was drawn to the siting up of the river bed in the vicinity of the Boat-house, but so far nothing has been done to remedy this.

Drains.—These are in good repair and the open-drain system continues to give entire satisfaction.

The Council was requested to grant permission for the installation of septic tanks in connection with a recently erected building on the Concession, but after a careful enquiry into the question, the Council decided that they were unable to grant the desired permission, pending the production of more conclusive proof that such an innovation would not be, in any way, detrimental to the public benefit or health.

Buildings.—The Police Station has been repaired and colour-washed at a cost of \$525. The Fire Station is in good repair. Permission was granted to the present tenants of the Bungalow to enclose the eastern side of the front verandah at their expense, which has been done. The Boat House was also damaged by the typhoon, but was promptly repaired, the cost figuring in the Accounts, as already mentioned, as a separate item.

Cemetery.—This is in good order. The Eastern wall was pointed, the cost being defrayed by the sale of a camphor-wood tree, blown down by the typhoon. There were eight burials during the year.

Fire Brigade.—The post of Superintendent has been ably filled by Mr. F. C. Herb and the Brigade numbers 14 members, to all of whom thanks are due. Twelve drills have been held, all of which were well attended and the Engine works very well. Mr. G. Appleby continues to act as Consulting Engineer to the Brigade. The total expenditure under this heading amounts to \$1,750.08 of which \$1,168.21 represents new hose, helmets and gear, as mentioned in the last report.

Fire Insurance.—All property under the control of the Council is fully covered.

Wharfage Dues.—The total amount, including business tax, collected for the year is \$4,537.40 of which \$2,662.40 represents 10 cents per bale on the export of raw silk from the Concession. The business tax, as sanctioned at the last annual general meeting, has been duly enforced and has obviated the delay of collecting the 1/40th per cent on imports, which this tax replaces, thereby greatly facilitating the completion of the yearly accounts and enabling the annual general meeting to be held at the earliest possible date allowed by the Land Regulations.

Dairy Farm.—At a special general meeting held on 18th October, 1908, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, the ratepayers decided, by a large majority, to accept the offer made by H.M.'s Office of Works of Lot 78 on the Concession, for the purpose of erecting a swimming bath.

This lot has now been leased to the Council at a nominal rental and arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Dairy Farm, which, for some years past has occupied this site, to an extra concession lot situated at Pak-Ho-Tung and where more spacious and sanitary premises have been erected. This Dairy Farm will, as hitherto, be under the supervision of the Council's Medical Officer and every precaution will be taken to ensure a continuation of the existing good supply of milk.

A Swimming Bath Club has been formed and a financial scheme is being evolved for the erection of the bath buildings on Lot 78.

New Bye-Laws.—Certain bye-laws relating to death certificates and the notification of communicable and infectious diseases, by medical practitioners on the Concession, will be laid before the annual general meeting for the approval of ratepayers.

The outgoing Council strongly recommends the employment of a permanent European Secretary to the Council, who would devote his whole time to the work and thereby relieve members of the Council of clerical and other routine duties, which, owing to the notable increase in the population and consequent general development of the Concession during recent years, have become too numerous and require more time than ratepayers can reasonably expect future Councils to give.

Finance.—The retiring Council would recommend to the consideration of their successors the advisability of redeeming a portion of the outstanding 1904 debentures.

Estimates.—The Council now submit the following estimates for the year 1909:—

| EXPENDITURE. | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Police pay and clothing | \$8,500.00 |
| Lighting | 2,000.00 |
| Fire Brigade | 1,000.00 |
| Secretary | 2,400.00 |
| Road maintenance and construction | 2,000.00 |
| Drains, construction and repairs | 600.00 |
| Road and Drain Cleaning | 1,000.00 |
| Garden and Recreation Ground | 250.00 |
| Building | 250.00 |
| Printing and auditing | 250.00 |
| Scavenging and sundries | 200.00 |
| Cemetery | 170.00 |
| Fire Insurance | 100.00 |
| Defence Corps (cleaning Arms) | 200.00 |
| Bridge | 200.00 |
| Interest on Debentures | 900.00 |
| | \$20,970.00 |

| REVENUE. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| House tax, (5 per cent on assessment) | \$12,300.00 |
| Land tax | 2,046.00 |
| Wharfage dues and business tax | 4,800.00 |
| Licences | 3,400.00 |
| Rent of bungalow | 2,100.00 |
| Rent of boat house | 850.00 |
| Garden indemnity | 500.00 |
| Fines and sundries | 500.00 |
| Dog tax | 500.00 |
| Interest | 100.00 |
| French contribution to fire brigade | 100.00 |
| | \$27,636.00 |

Thanks are due to Messrs. P. R. F. Carter and G. W. Appleby for their careful audit of the accounts.

T. E. GRIFFITH, Chairman.

Canton, 7th February, 1909.

The following proposals will be laid before the annual meeting of ratepayers, to be held at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General on Monday 15th inst.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.

The proposed bye-law reads:—
"In the event of a death occurring on the Concession, notice must immediately be sent to the Superintendent of Police, who shall also be furnished with a certificate, showing the cause of death, from a duly qualified Medical practitioner."

"No permission for burial in the Cemetery shall be granted before a certificate of death is forthcoming from a duly qualified medical practitioner."

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The proposed bye-law reads:—
"Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, any patient suffering from infectious disease, including small-pox, cholera, plague, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina, typhoid, enteric, continued or purpurulent fevers, dysentery, all forms of meningitis or other diseases to which the bye-law has been applied by the Council, shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from any of the above named infectious or preventable diseases, to which the bye-law applies, send a certificate giving all particulars, to the Council's Officer of Health, under a penalty of fifty Dollars (\$50)."

"No Chinese suffering from infectious or contagious diseases shall be allowed on the Concession, and any householder, having any such case within his compound and failing to notify the same to the Council's Officer of Health, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding fifty Dollars (\$50) for each offence."

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN FOR "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

January 1st, 1909.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

Parisians spent a much happier Christmas than they did last year in consequence of trade being better and the weather being more favourable. At the last moment, so to speak, the weather took a turn for the better setting in cold and dry, a very gratifying change indeed for all concerned after the damp, unpleasant conditions that have recently been making Paris unlike its real self. The celebration of Christmas-Eve, or "Le Reveillon" as it is called in France was certainly this year carried through with more than the usual zest. The midnight masses were well attended, while the restaurants and cafes which were open all night as usual, were crowded to excess everywhere, so much so, that late comers found it impossible to get seats. Something like 155 tons of poultry, 11 tons of game, 220 tons of fish, 3½ tons of snails, two tons of Boudin or black pudding, and 400 tons of oysters—the favourite dish with the French on Christmas-Eve, and the only night on which the French may be said to partake of supper—were disposed of. There interesting figures only apply, however, to what was sold at the Central Markets; by multiplying these figures by 10, one will arrive at a more accurate amount of food consumed by Parisians on Christmas-Eve this year. The Grands Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Bastille—a distance of nearly five miles—again formed a very picturesque sight with their wooden booths filled with toys &c., on each side of the way. Thousands of boys and girls were made as happy as circumstances permitted. Aeroplanes, dirigible motor-cars, and other mechanical toys of wondrous ingenuity were most in demand.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

Marriage is no longer a failure in this country, thanks to the new law passed eighteen months ago having for object to simplify the formalities of marriage. It will be remembered that the law in question authorised men and women over 30 to marry without the consent of their parents, and after the age of 21 to marry without their consent on condition of being able to prove that they had been notified of the intended marriage. Moreover, if the parents cannot be found, it is sufficient now for their absence to be attested by the *juge de paix* or magistrate and four witnesses. The result has been a rapid increase of marriages: over 8,000 in the first year. M. Jacques Bertillon, of the City of Paris Statistics Bureau, proves that this increase is due to the new Act. In the three years 1905-6-7 the marriages were respectively in the first six months of each year 153,812, 154,800, and 154,228. In the second half of each of these years the figures were 148,811, 151,687, and 160,680. It will be seen that in 1905-6 the majority of marriages took place in the first half-year, and this law has hitherto been general. In 1907, however, it is the second half-year which shows the increase, and it was in this half-year that the new bill became law. Again, the effect of simplifying the formalities has been to increase the number of marriages in towns. In the first six months of the new Act marriages increased in the department of the Seine, inclusive of Paris, by nearly 2,800, and the same is true of other towns. It is chiefly the working classes that have benefited by this wise measure, for the increase is noticeable principally in the poor quarters. M. Bertillon has observed a curious fact—namely, that a French workman often does not marry, because he dreads not to lose a day's wages. This is proved, he says, in Paris at least, by the fact that most workmen get married on the Saturday, in order to have their *lune de miel* or honeymoon on Sunday, when they would not in any event do any work. One may be inclined to question M. Bertillon's conclusions, but every one will recognise the advantage of his proposal that the *mairies* or Town Halls, should be thrown open on Sunday to people who wish to get married on that day. The better the day the better the deed.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Fallières is gradually recovering from the shock caused to his system by the furious attack made upon him last week while out walking in an out-of-work waiter—a political lunatic, Jean Mathis by name. The assault was a most disgraceful one as President Fallières is one of the kindest of men and one of the strongest upholders of peace, like King Edward, his best friend. The incident was, happily, without serious consequences, had it not been for his secretary and members of the President's military household, M. Fallières would have probably fared worse. Mr. Fallières was taken so unaware that he was thrown to the ground before his assailant.

THE STUDENTS' RIOT.

Paris is once more herself again after the students' riots in which 47 policemen and five Republican Guards were injured, as well as many students. Of the numerous rioters who were arrested some 60 will be prosecuted. The students won the day after all, and are now enjoying a good laugh at the authorities who have been severely reprimanded for their too zealous efforts in trying to quell the riots, while the university authorities too have been rebuked for calling in the police before disturbances had occurred. Premier Clemenceau is the hero of the hour with the students in consequence of having taken their part, and returned a verdict in their favour on the present occasion. The Prefect of Police, M. Lépine, was wrong in introducing policemen in plain clothes into the Faculty of Medicine building under the pretence that they were students intending to take the unpopular examination. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Doumergue, has decided to withdraw the new examination for admission to the faculty of the Faculty of Medicine. This, it will be remembered, was the examination which has aroused such fierce opposition from the students. It was a voluntary post-graduate test for men already qualified to practise, and those who were unable or unwilling to pass it strongly resented the innovation, which they knew had been introduced because the authorities considered that the ordinary qualifying degree was too easily obtained. On the advice of the Council of the University the Faculty of Medicine will be closed to students of the first and second year until the first of March next—a step which may likely create fresh trouble.

THE WAR AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

A most eloquent article appeared in *Le Temps* a few evenings ago written by the famous administrator of the Comédie Française, devoted to the war against alcoholism, abstinence in particular. Alcoholism being the curse of France may explain why so many persons are just now expressing their opinions upon the subject under discussion. Deputies Buisson and Joseph Reinach, are bringing before the Chamber a bill to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, and sale of absinthe from the first of January, 1910. Meanwhile manufacturers are working like niggers night and day turning out thousands of gallons; they are making the most of their short time. Fifteen years ago Deputy Joseph Reinach proposed in the Chamber a bill to limit the number of public-houses. The bill was not even discussed, thus recalling the recent fate of the Licensing Bill in the House of Lords. There were in 1894, no fewer than 4,500,000 houses for the sale of liquor in France; another half a million have since sprung up. In 1894 the annual consumption of alcohol was 814,000,000 gallons; to-day, it is more than 1,100,000,000 gallons, not counting that which escapes the revenue officers! The worst alcoholism, says M. Jules Claretie, is that due to absinthe, the consumption of which rose between 1901 and 1904 from 6½ million gallons to nearly 8 million gallons. Alcoholism is the most powerful factor in the propagation of tuberculosis according to Dr. Brouardel.

THE MOST USEFUL ANIMAL.

The *Petit Parisien* has once more sounded its readers, this time as to the most useful animal to man. These periodical voting competitions are most interesting and will be continued. The result of the present competition showed that while the horse obtained 1,269,872 votes, the cow secured 1,243,117 votes, a small margin in favour of the former. The dog obtained 1,203,473

was overpowered, seized, and handed over to the police who quickly handcuffed their prisoner. The President resumed his walk after a few minutes and returned to the Elysée Palace bearing no outward mark of the dastardly outrage, save that his ear was rather badly torn by his assailant's nails and his stick was broken. It is well that Jean Mathis was unarmed, being a Royalist and of course a supporter of the Duc d'Orléans, he wished to manifest his disgust for the Republic and its Head by savagely attacking the popular President who has been nicknamed the "Republican Ox" on account of being stout. It is to be hoped that M. Fallières, who is anything but a mischief-making gentle man, will be left alone in future. Insults are bad enough, and M. Fallières takes these from whence it comes, but to go to extremes, and commit violence, has no *raison d'être*. The President will be more closely watched and guarded in future when out for his morning constitutional.

NEW TAXATION.

Among the new taxes suggested by the Prefect of the Seine to the Paris Municipal Council is one on horseflesh used for human consumption. The suggested tax is not a heavy one—1 fr. 75 centimes per cwt., but the dealers in horseflesh are, of course, upon arms against the proposal. The secretary of their society does not think the Council will approve the suggestion, particularly, as the tax would fall on both the very poor and the sick, for horseflesh, strange to say is strongly recommended for consumptives. He goes on to say that the Prefect has exaggerated the probable revenue which such a tax would produce, and instead of the Prefect's estimate of \$48,000, he calculates that it would bring in only \$7,200. In the first place the tax would fall only on animals slaughtered at the Paris abattoirs, and quite a third of the horseflesh consumed is sold in the suburbs. The actual consumption being much less than would be the case, if loss difficulty were experienced in obtaining supplies. The president of the Horse Butchers' Society thinks the sale might readily be doubled. The duty on horses is one reason for the deficient supply. The tax is levied, not according to the value of the animal, but according to its age. Thus a two-year-old racehorse imported by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, and worth \$30,000, paid only £2 or 50 francs duty, while an old broken down animal intended for food has to pay up to £6 or 150 francs in duty. A petition against the imposition of the new tax is being signed everywhere by those interested.

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CURE BY CUTICURA AT CITY MISSION

Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging; But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"While I was doing missionary work in the lower portion of Nevada, I found it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and after a while I found that a little knowledge of Cuticura was about all I needed. One of the very bad cases I had to deal with was that of a young woman who had come to us not only broken in spirit but in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), impetigo, psoriasis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure and the effects of her ragged-edges life. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We then, as a good tonic, gave her Cuticura and a rubbing of lard and sulphur. We worked hard for seven weeks and yet she came to us again, discouraged and we were when, after all that time, we could see no little improvement. One day I happened to see a Cuticura advertisement in a little book and I bought a box of Cuticura. When I reached home I was like a child with a new toy, and we bathed our patient with Cuticura. She slept that night better than she had since she had been with us and the next day I located the price of a box of Cuticura. Outraged, I am not exaggerating when I say that in exactly five weeks this young woman was able to look for and fill of ambition. In another month she left the home, strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A."

Send for nearest agent for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itch, Scabies, and Acute cases of Cuticura, Eczema, and other skin diseases. Cuticura is a powerful and reliable remedy for all skin diseases. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all skin diseases. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all skin diseases.

54-9

votes, the chicken and the bull each receiving 300 votes less than the dog. Less than a million votes were recorded as each of the following:—the pig, sheep, the camel, lamb, and bee.

A BLIZZARD.</

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COMPRADORE WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC & ENTERPRISING
COMPRADORE WANTED by a large
Firm. Must have experience gained in
European firms and first class Bank reference.
Write first instance to—

R. Z.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1909. [255]

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT a two-story House
in Queen's Road or Des Vaux Road
Central with spacious Shop and dependencies
by a large Firm. Address offer to—

M. S.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1909. [256]

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FROM the 1st of April for 2 or 3 years
a 5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE on the
Peak, unfurnished, Temperate preferred.
Apply to—

B. 204.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909. [258]

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The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. [28]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7, and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
STEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
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FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. [535]

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description
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Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

KODAK FILMS

A TACK & CO.

25, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [37]

A BOON TO HONG-
KONG LADIES!CHEFHO HAND MADE
LACES.

A NEW AND FANCIED ASSORTMENT
IN ALL VARIOUS DESIGNS
OFFERED AT 20 PER CENT.
DISCOUNT OFF MARKED PRICES.
Call and inspect our display.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1909. [41]

GRACA & CO.,

(Established 1896).
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POSTAGE STAMPS

and all Philatelic Goods.
Pictorial Post Cards. Birthday Cards.
MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES
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Tweezers, Hinges, Linens, Flower Seeds,
etc., etc., etc.

Inspection solicited. [126]

INTIMATIONS

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GRAND CIRCUS.

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THE SENSATION OF THE WORLD.

**WILLIAM SCHULTZ LOOPING
THE OPEN LOOP.**
Must be seen to be believed.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

**COME AND SEE
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OUR ALL STAR COMPANY
in one of the
FINEST PROGRAMMES EVER PRESENTED
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**NEXT MATINEE—
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Performance at 3.30 P.M. sharp.
Children Half-Price at Matinees only.

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SELECT PROGRAMME.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF FILMS
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ANY Cinematograph in Hongkong.

Hours 9 to 11 P.M.
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Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [224]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

The latest Method of the AMERICAN
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33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [1261]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1327]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.
CHINA EXPRESS CO.
3, Daddell Street, Hongkong.
Shipping and Insurance Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

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WARE MERCHANTS.** Wholesale
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**RATTAN AND GRASS
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CHAIRS, TABLES, SEATERS &
LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS
in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive Prompt attention.
59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [401]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF ENGLAND AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1851

SCOTCH WHISKY.

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HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
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SHORTLY READY
THE
DIRECTOR AND CHRONICLE
FOR 1909.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office or from Bookellers
throughout the Far East.

SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

Notwithstanding the difference between the
strength of the competing teams the interest in
league cricket is still well sustained. The two
club teams having first call on the navy, the
regiments and on their large membership main-
tain their supremacy together with the Civil
Service. Their respective positions being "B"
team Civil Service and "A" team.

On Saturday last "B" team played R.G.A.;
the two Hancock's scored 222 out of a total of
266 for 4 wickets. R. Hancock's score being
161 not out. R.G.A. were again unlucky in
being without Headley and Bagnall whose play
may have altered the result of the game. The
R.G.A. total was 158, Fuller 39 and Barnett 47
being the best scorers. Claxton again bowled
well securing 4 wickets for 14 runs.

The Telegraphs have had some exciting
finishes this season and their last two matches
were exceptional. On Wednesday they played the
R.G.A., got them all out for 91 and replied by
scoring 94. The Telegraphs' new arrivals have
done particularly well and on Wednesday Oliver
and Lack scored 28 and 25. On Saturday they
played Craigengower and on this occasion won
by 4 runs. Oliver and Lack again scoring well,
getting 21 and 38 runs out of a total of 116.
The successful bowlers being Osmann and
Bettlwarra. 5 wickets each for Craigengower,
and Peake Shields and Oliver each doing well for
the Telegraphs. The Craigengower played an
uphill game, but the result was a draw. There was
declared with still one wicket to go but as the
light was good the Captains decided to play on
with the result that the Craigengowers were
disposed of for 112.

The "A" team had a very easy win against
Kowloon mainly through the fine bowling of
Mullineux who secured 9 wickets for 14 runs. 8
of the wickets being clean bowled. Kowloon's
score was 37. This is probably the second
lowest score in league cricket, the first being
enough being against Kowloon when Dixon
and Smith scored of the Civil Service team
for 29 in 1907. "A" team scored 162, Martin
getting 6 wickets for 45. For the "A" side
Dawood's score of 55 was best on the board.

Civil Service had a narrow escape with the
Police, they were without Hutchison and Bird
and might have lost quite easily. Phillips going
in first wicket scored a useful 46, none of the
others making any stand the side being out for
97—Kerr again bowled well for the Police
securing 7 wickets for 47 runs. The Police had
done 60 with still 5 wickets to go and it looked
like a win till Edwards got out after scoring 30.
None of the others made much of a stand and the
total score was 56. Brett and Reid were the
best translators for the Civil Service.

An amusing match was played between
Doddwell's and Civil Service "A." Waterhouse
and Leeter for the former team were successful
in disposing of their opponents for 35. Doddwell's
having such a small score to beat went in quite
confidently but succeeded in scoring 32 only.
Beach and Taylor sharing the bowling honours.
The amusing feature of the match was the
manner in which the last batsman lost his
wicket. He played forward to a delivery from
Beach and took the ball between the handle of
his bat and his body, where it stuck; the bowler
appealed to the Umpire for l. b. w. and the
batsman held the ball probably to demonstrate
to the Umpire the impossibility of being out when
struck so high up; the wicket keeper walked
leisurely up to the batsman and taking the ball
appealed on his own account for a catch. This
appeal was upheld. The decision is open to
criticism.

Neither "B" team nor the Civil Service have
a match for next Saturday and as the "A"
team are fairly certain of a win the position of
the teams in the League competition will re-
main unchanged.

UMPIRE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competition for the Captain's
Cup took place at Happy Valley between
January 30th and February 1st. The
following cards were returned:

H. C. R. Boucher 82-9-73
Major Close 81-5-78
E. F. Mackay 85-7-78
G. H. Edwards 96-18-78
G. N. Orme 95-14-79
H. E. Tomlinson 89-9-80
H. B. Bedwell 88-8-80
Capt. Murray 93-12-81
P. H. Holyoak 101-18-83
29 entries.

H. C. R. Boucher 82-9-73
H. Aylmer 91-18-73
T. S. Forbes 87-10-76
M. A. Murray 92-18-77
Major Close 83-5-78
H. B. Bedwell 88-8-80
H. E. Tomlinson 89-9-80
Captain Murray 93-12-81
17 entries.
* Winner if Capt. in Cup.
† Tie for the pool.

CHINESE ART IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, January 4th.
The present exhibition of Chinese water-
colours on silk and paper at the Royal Academy
of Arts in Berlin, said by the collector, Frau
Olga Julia Wegener, to range from the eighth
to the 18th century, will doubtless prove as
attractive in London, whether it is shortly to be
removed, as it has been here.

The 230 hanging scrolls or kakemonos shown
in nine rooms have been a surprise to German
artists and lovers of art. They afford not only a
fresh opportunity of appreciating the highly
developed feeling of the Chinese for colour, but
of realising how much can be achieved in the
way of artistic expression by a genuine painter,
even when lacking some of the most essential
factors in the success of his western rivals.
Strange as it may appear, these pre-
spectively landscapes and out-of-door genre
pictures are full of atmosphere and char-
acter. It is a delicate and courtly art,
patronized by monarchs of both sexes who
themselves practised it occasionally with marked
success, as can be seen in this exhibition. Its
tone is manifested not only in a number of
willowy and diaphanous ladies, but in the
disdainful composure of some lappets of some
who quite as clearly betray the effect of their
milieu. The rare distinction of some of these
Court beauties faintly recalls at one moment
memories of Renaissance work, or even seems to
present a remote family resemblance to some
looting expression on the face of a problem-
burdened lady sitting to one of our best modern
painters. In these old paintings all is style.
Even in the extremely interesting landscapes
and pictures of flowers and plants, notwithstanding
occasional effective touches of realism, the
main characteristic is a sort of rhythmic
quality. This, combined with the subdued colour
of the great majority of them, relegate these

scenes to an exotic dreamland of which one would
like to hear the story told by Walter Pater—for
the revelation of Western would alone be capable
of giving voice to the ancient, highly coloured,
and artistic, but obviously tired, civilization
reflected here.

The smiling male portraits, with their
Leonardo-like tendency to the grotesque, are
less strange than the Court ladies and the dim
gardens in which they move so gently, but are
also extremely attractive in their vivid expres-
siveness. Unfortunately, there is no space to
deal in detail even with the best of these pictures,
which comprise a rigorously realistic tiger and a
dramatic scene between a bear and a bird of prey,
as well as birds and fish. On the other hand,
their high technical qualities, which have won
much admiration from artists here, can be judged
with still more effect in London, as it will there
be possible to compare them with the excellent
collection at the British Museum, where visitors
may benefit by the experience and critical skill
of Mr. Binyon.—The Times.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL ON HIS
MISSION TO CHINA

THE GREAT UNIVERSITY IDEAL.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil, rector of Hat-
field and son of the late Lord Salisbury, was to
leave England for China on the 1st inst., travel-
ling by the Siberian Railway. The object of
the mission is to assist, if possible, at the founda-
tion of a Chinese Christian University; but the
view of recent happenings in China the prospect
of success in the enterprise is none too encourag-
ing. Lord William himself is not over sanguine
as to the result.

A Daily Chronicle representative found the
rector at Hatfield surrounded by a crowd of
happy village children at the annual school
treat.

"I am going out," he said, "as the repre-
sentative of a very influential committee, com-
posed of Oxford and Cambridge University
undergraduates, to try to assist, if possible, at
the foundation of a religious, Christian and
educational university, which is intended to be
a means of bringing happiness to the millions
of Chinese now in misery, by teaching them the
principles of good government, and, what is
more important, by bringing a knowledge of the
Gospel to all."

"We hope that this University will train the
statesmen who will guide China through the
difficult period of awakening and reform which
is before her. Whether we can succeed or not
in founding such an institution is in God's
hands, but all we can say is that we have hope,
and it is certainly worth while my going out
to China to try to make that hope a reality."

As an example of the work of the
missionaries, Lord William pointed out the
best town in which to start the mission, and also
whether it will be advisable that the mission
shall be attached to an existing institution—
English or American—or whether it will be
possible to start one independently.

"I understand that in China, at the present
time, there is a real and a great desire for
Western education; but the Western education
which she has received hitherto, especially
at Tokyo, has been associated with such
materialistic teaching as to render it very
demoralizing, and as such is naturally disliked
by all thoughtful Chinese of all shades of
opinion."

"On the other hand there can be no question
that Western knowledge is an absolute neces-
sity, and our desire is to assist in a great move-
ment that has already been made to give to
China Western knowledge associated with
Christianity."

"The committee is inter-denominational,
having representatives of all the leading denomi-
nations. To mention a few names, there are
Sir E. Satow, the Rev. J. Carter, the Bishop
of Bombay, the Rev. Canon Fosker-Jackson,
the Rev. Dr. Barber, and about fifteen other
well-known men."

THE RECENT AWAKENING.
There is no doubt that China is waking from
her slumber, but the recent change in her policy
may profoundly affect all our plans. The fall
of the progressive leader is like a bolt from the
blue, and it is quite impossible to try to form an
idea of what wide-reaching effects that may have.

"Our plans may perhaps fall through this
change, not because they have not been well
conceived, but because we may find that, under
the existing circumstances, this is not the right
moment for us to begin our mission."

"There is no doubt that the awakening of
China has been brought about by the improved
means of communication with this and other
countries. You see we have come nearer to
each other, and are now only about fifteen
days' journey away by the land route through
Siberia. I am going to China that way, as it
will save much valuable time, and I am anxious
to get there as quickly as possible. Then I
shall be able to consider what is best to be done."

It is only within the last few years that the
Eastern mind has changed suddenly from an
intense dislike of Western ideas to a very much
more favourable attitude; so that now the
Church has an opportunity, which it may never
have again, of winning that vast nation to
Christianity. I only hope we may be successful."

Lord William expects to be about three or
four months on his mission. He informed
Reuter's representative that the lines on which
the committee desire to found the new centre
of learning are those rather of co-operation than
of competition. While each college or hostel of
the University will be under the control of some
mission body, the union itself, like Oxford and
Cambridge will not be attached to any one body
or denomination. The University will concern
itself chiefly with the teaching of arts, science,
and engineering. The colleges, as in our own
Universities, will be responsible for the moral
and religious teaching of the students.

To make this scheme effective there must be
co-operation between the various mission
bodies, and the scheme will be more effective
if that co-operation is of an international
character. The University is not intended to
be a permanent foreign settlement in China.
With the growing body of Chinese Christians it
is hoped that in the near future the chairs may
be filled with those who have been students in
the University.

On returning by way of the United States
Lord William Cecil will endeavour to enlist the
sympathy of some of the American mission
bodies in the scheme.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil, in his farewell
letter to his parishioners, published in the Parish
Magazine, says: "We hope that in this
university will be trained the Chinese pre-
achers who will preach the Gospel all over China,
and we hope also that in this university will be
trained the statesmen who will guide China
through the difficult period of reform which is
before her. Whether we can succeed or not in
founding such an institution is in God's hands,
but all we can say is that we have a good hope."

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plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmante, Lait
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Medical Annual.

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| SHANGHAI ... | BRITANNIA | Noon, 4th Febr. | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL. | DEVANHA | Noon, 6th Febr. | See Special Advertisement. |
| LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT SAID and MARSEILLES | NYANZA | About 10th Febr. | Freight and Passage. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | PALAWAN | About 13th Febr. | Freight and Passage. |

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "LINAN" | On 4th Febr., 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "ANHUI" | On 7th Febr., 11 P.M. |
| MANILA | "TEAN" | On 9th Febr., 3 P.M. |
| MANILA | "TAMING" | On 16th Febr., 3 P.M. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH | "TAIYUAN" | On 26th Febr., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA | "CHANGSHA" | On 8th April, 4 P.M. |

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 4th February, 1909.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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| STEAMERS | FOR | LEAVING |
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| "HAICHING" | SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | FRIDAY, 5th Febr., at Noon. |
| "HAIYANG" | SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | TUESDAY, 9th Febr., at Noon. |

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

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Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
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| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI | "NANSANG" | Thursday, 4th Febr., Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "YATSIANG" | Thursday, 4th Febr., 3 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "HANGSANG" | Friday, 4th Febr., 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | "LOONGSANG" | Friday, 5th Febr., 4 P.M. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "SUISANG" | Saturday, 6th Febr., Noon. |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "FOOKSANG" | Tuesday, 9th Febr., Noon. |
| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Friday, 12th Febr., 4 P.M. |

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY 2nd to 9th, 1909.

A Special Reduced Fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila at the 29th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking keels are exempt from the Head Tax.

Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang is Light.

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HONGKONG, 3rd February, 1909.

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AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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| SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW | "BUJUN MARU" | THURSDAY, 4th Febr., at 8 A.M. |
| AMOY & FOOCHOW | "DALIN MARU" | SUNDAY, 7th Febr., at 10 A.M. |
| TAMUJ VIA SWATOW & AMOY | "KABURAKI" | SUNDAY, 7th Febr., at 10 A.M. |

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

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Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager

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THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

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| MISHIMA MARU | (Capt. A. E. Moses) | About Wed. 10th Feb |
| ATSUTA MARU | (Capt. W. Thompson) | About Wed. 7th April |
| MIYASAKI MARU | (Capt. W. Bainbridge) | About Wed. 5th May. |

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Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

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| DESTINATIONS. | STEAMERS. | TONS. | SAILING DATES. |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID | SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma | 6112 | WED'DAY, 17th Febr., at Daylight |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA | AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith | 6309 | WED'DAY, 3rd March, at Daylight |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | IYO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons | 6320 | TUESDAY, 16th Febr., at Noon |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | KAGA MARU Capt. G. S. Loppak | 6301 | TUESDAY, 2nd Febr., at Noon |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO | YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino | 3817 | FRIDAY, 19th Febr., at Noon |
| SHANGHAI & KOBE | NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi | 5539 | FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | INABA MARU Capt. Wm. Bainbridge | 6189 | SATURDAY, 6th Febr., at Daylight |
| | WAKAMIYA MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki | 3949 | SUNDAY, 7th Febr., at Noon |
| | YEBOSHI MARU Capt. B. Kon | 3798 | MONDAY, 8th Febr., at Noon |
| | NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Swain | 5539 | WED'DAY, 17th Febr., at Noon |

* Omitting Yokkaichi.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

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| S.S. SPEZIA ... 18th Febr. | |
| S.S. JLLYRIA ... 18th Febr. | |
| S.S. AMBRIA ... 25th Febr. | |
| S.S. LIBERIA ... 11th March | |
| S.S. VANDALIA ... 19th March | |
| S.S. SILEZIA ... 30th March | |

Hongkong, 4th February, 1909.

Hongkong Office.

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| STEAMSHIP | TONS | CAPTAIN | FOR | SAILING DATE. |
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| RUBI | 2540 | R. W. Almond | Manila | On 6th Febr., Noon. |
| ZAFIRO | 2540 | R. Rodger | Manila | On 13th Febr., Noon. |

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMERS | DATE OF SAILING. |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE | "CATHAY" | On 10th February. |
| MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN | "YEDDO" | Middle of February. |

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
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Hongkong, 20th January, 1909.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

S.S. "MACEDONIA." 10,500 TONS.

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 20th, 1909, STAYING
AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

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| MARSEILLES | APRIL 17TH. |
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| 1st SALOON | £71.10 | SINGLE | £106.14 | RETURN. |
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Hongkong 1st January, 1909.

[1600]

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| "PRINCESS ALICE" | 10,911 | ON MARCH 10TH. |
| Capt. G. Rott. | | |
| "KLEIST" | 9,001 | ON MARCH 24TH. |
| Capt. R. Meyer. | | |
| "PRINZ LUDWIG" | 9,630 | ON APRIL 7TH. |
| Capt. F. v. Binzer. | | |

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TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

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CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanhsung), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

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RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.
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[137]

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